The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XI. SATURDAY, *February* 18, 1797. No. 546.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and ſeals of *John Baird* and *William Jack*, Eſqrs. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Juſtices (the Preſident being one) aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made or taken for, or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of this ſtate are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences, crimes, and miſdemeanors which have been, or ſhall be committed or perpetrated within the ſaid county, and to deliver the jail of the ſaid county of all perſons which are or ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforeſaid —and to me directed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery will be held at Greenſburgh, for the County of Weſtmoreland, on the ſecond Monday of March next, for the trial of all felonies, offences, crimes and miſdemeanors of the deſcription aforeſaid, and notice is alſo given to all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the ſaid priſoners, that they be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt—and all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Given under my hand at Greenſburgh, this ſecond day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

Docter R. Murray,

HAVING put a number of accounts in my hands to bring ſuits on, thoſe indebted to him will call on me and pay off the ſame on or before the 25th inſt. otherwiſe they will be ſued as directed.

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DAVID TODD.

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Latin and Greek School,

WILL be opened next week at Greenſburgh, in Weſtmoreland county, by the ſubſcriber, who hopes, from the ſucceſs he has had in teaching the claſſics, and the ſtrict attention he will pay to his pupils, to merit the favour of the public. The price of Tuition, Four Pounds Ten Shillings per annum, and boarding may be had in the neighbourhood of the Town on moderate terms.

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Whereas my wife Mary has elopd from my bed and board without any lawful cauſe, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, or harbour her at their peril, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

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Taken up by the ſubſcriber the beginning of May laſt, on the ſtate road, about three miles from Connel's Ville, in the county of Fayette, a bay Mare riſing four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. Whoever can prove her to be their property, may have her again by applying to me near Connel's Ville, and paying charges of keeping, adverting, &c.

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GOT by the celebrated Engliſh Meſſenger got by Membrino, who covered in '84 at Thirty-five Guineas a Mare: who was got by Sampſon; who was the ſire of Bay Malton, whoſe dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the ſiſter of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reſorted to during the months of April and May next *only* during the enſuing ſeaſon, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Buſhels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Seaſon, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

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Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our laſt.)

WITH theſe diſpoſitions, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in February, 1780, made public the principles on which ſhe would maintain the commerce of her ſubjects. It is neceſſary here to recite only two of them. 1. That all the effects belonging to ſubjects of the nations at war ſhould be free on board neutral veſſels; contraband goods excepted. 2. That the articles, of contraband ſhould be regulated by the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great Britain, extending the regulations of thoſe articles to all the belligerent powers.

To enforce the obſervance of theſe principles, ſhe gave orders for equipping a conſiderable part of her marine.

In July of the ſame year, Denmark acceded to the principles of the armed neutrality, and entered into a convention with Ruſſia, for maintaining them; aſſuming for her rule in determining what articles ſhould be deemed contraband, her treaty of commerce with Great Britain, concluded the 11th of July, 1670. In the 3d article of this treaty, the deſcription of contraband goods is in general terms; "Any proviſions of "war, as ſoldiers, arms, machines, cannon, "ſhips, or other things of neceſſary uſe in "war." But by a convention concluded at London on the 4th of July 1780, between Great Britain and Denmark, "To explain "the treaty of commerce of 1670 between "the two powers," the articles deemed contraband are particularly enumerated, & among them we ſee "Timber for ſhip building, tar, roſin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp "& cordage, and generally whatever ſerves "directly for the equipment of a veſſel, un- "wrought iron and firſplanks excepted." It is remarkable that theſe are the very articles admitted as contraband in the 18th article of our treaty of commerce with Great Britain, and for which admiſſion Mr. Adet declares "All the commercial relation be- "tween France and the United States are "entirely broken."

But it is further to be noticed that this convention between Ruſſia and Denmark, concluded in the midſt of the American war, for maintaining the principles of the armed neutrality, and to which other European powers acceded, is explicitly declared, in the 9th article*, to have been concluded & agreed on *for the time that war ſhould laſt* †; though it was to ſerve as a baſis to future engagements, which circumſtances might render neceſſary, on account of new naval wars in Europe. And with the latter view, the King of Sweden manifeſted the utmoſt ſolicitude leſt the war ſhould be cloſed with-

* Hiſt. Armed Neutrality, p 77.
† Marten's Treaties, vol. 2, p. 103.

out the intervention of the neutral powers. He therefore was urgent that the Empreſs, with all the parties to the maritime convention, ſhould propoſe to the belligerent "powers the eſtabliſhing of a congreſs, in "which the different concerns both of the "powers at war, and of the neutral ſtates "ſhould be examined & terminated‡." And theſe concerns, he afterwards mentioned to "be the pacification, *and the ſettling of a* "*maritime code of laws*;" objects truely important, and meriting all the ſolicitude manifeſted on the occaſion by the King.

But theſe ſteps of the King of Sweden ſerve as additional proofs that the principles of the armed neutrality were not conſidered by the parties to the maritime conventions as ſanctioned by the exiſting law of nations. For permanently to eſtabliſh thoſe aſſumed principles, by introducing them into a maritime code was obviouſly the influential motive with the King for deſiring a Congreſs, at which ſuch a code might be ſettled with the aſſent of all the nations of Europe. But this project did not ſucceed: no Congreſs was formed: the belligerent powers made peace at different periods, and with that war ended the maritime convention. Thus no nation has more reaſon to regret than our own, as well becauſe the principles in queſtion reſpect ſome very valuable portions of our exports, as becauſe our diſpoſition & our policy preſerving us in peace, ſuch an extended liberty of commerce would prove highly advantageous to us as carriers for the powers at war.

We have ſeen then, that the law of nations, the marine laws of France, her own treaties as well as thoſe of other nations, and even the ſyſtem of the armed neutrality, incontеſtibly eſtabliſh theſe principles, that enemies goods on board neutral veſſels are rightful ſubjects of capture and condemnation; and that timber and other articles for the equipment and armament of ſhips, are contraband of war: and, therefore, that the admiſſion of theſe principles, in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, not being a grant to her of any right (for in what ſenſe could we be ſaid to give what ſhe before poſſeſſed?) furniſhes no juſt ground of offence to France. In what ſenſe too can the United States be ſaid to have "*refuſed* to other nations a right" which they and we voluntarily and mutually agreed to *renounce*? Or how are we chargeable with "partiality in favour of England," becauſe we do not take armies to *compel* her "to to *renounce* it?

But Mr. Adet, ſtill reſting on the idea that not to *compel* Great Britain to *renounce*, is to *grant* her a *right*, ſeems to imagine that we ſhall attempt to obviate his complaints by ſaying "that France having the right, by "her treaty of 1778, to enjoy all the advan- "tages in commerce and navigation which "the United States have granted to England, "is not injured by the ſtipulations of the "treaty of 1794 (with Great Britain) rela- "tive to contraband of war, as they become "common to her."—But we ſhall ſay no ſuch thing. The 2d article to which he refers no relation to this ſubject. Had we *granted* any particular *favor* to Great Britain, or any other nation, in reſpect to commerce and navigation, we readily admit that by this article France would be immediately entitled to the ſame. But in regard to contraband of war, *we have granted nothing*, & therefore, under that article, *France can claim nothing*.

Under the influence of preſent and temporary intereſts, the very *nature* of the ſtipulations between France and the United States on the ſubject of free commerce and the limitation of contraband, ſeems to be forgotten. They took for the baſis of their treaty "that moſt perfect equality and reci- "procity"—would they then conſpire to their own hurt? Would they voluntarily & mutually ſtipulate for *injuries*? Or for *advantages*? Certainly the latter; and both conſidered the agreement reciprocally *advantageous*, which ſecured to each, in its turn, the freedom of commerce provided by the rules, that free ſhips ſhould make free goods,—and that timber and naval ſtores ſhould be excluded from the liſt of contraband.

Connected with this ſubject is what concerns the article of *proviſions*. Mr. Adet ſays that "After having aſſured to the Engliſh the carriage of naval ſtores, the federal government *offered* to aſſure them that "of meals, in a word, *it deſired to have* "*commerce only with England*. That it ſti- "pulates by the 18th article, that the Ameri- "can veſſels laden with grain, may be ſeiz- "ed under the *frivolous pretext*, that it is "extremely difficult to define the caſes "wherein proviſions, and other articles,

‡ Hiſt. Arm. Neut. p. 147—150.

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But it is further to be noticed that this convention between Ruſſia and Denmark, concluded in the midſt of the American war, for maintaining the principles of the armed neutrality, and to which other European powers acceded, is explicitly declared, in the 9th article*, to have been concluded & agreed on *for the time that war ſhould laſt* †; though it was to ſerve as a baſis to future engagements, which circumſtances might render neceſſary, on account of new naval wars in Europe. And with the latter view, the King of Sweden manifeſted the utmoſt ſolicitude leſt the war ſhould be cloſed without the intervention of the neutral powers. He therefore was urgent that the Empreſs, with all the parties to the maritime convention, ſhould propoſe to the belligerent "powers the eſtabliſhing of a congreſs, in "which the different concerns both of the "powers at war, and of the neutral ſtates, "ſhould be examined & terminated." And theſe concerns, he afterwards mentioned to "be the pacification, *and the fixing of a* "*maritime code of laws*," objects truely important, and meriting all the ſolicitude manifeſted on the occaſion by the King.

But theſe ſteps of the King of Sweden ſerve as additional proofs that the principles of the armed neutrality were not conſidered by the parties to the maritime convention, as ſanctioned by the exiſting law of nations. For permanently to eſtabliſh theſe aſſumed principles, by introducing them into a maritime code was obviouſly their eſſential motive with the King for deſiring a Congreſs, at which ſuch a code might be ſettled with the aſſent of all the nations of Europe. But this project did not ſucceed: no Congreſs was formed: the belligerent powers made peace at different periods, and with that, was ended the maritime convention. Thus no nation has more reaſon to regret than our own, as well becauſe the principles in queſtion reſpect ſome very valuable portions of our exports, as becauſe our diſpoſition & our policy preſerving us in peace, ſuch an extended liberty of commerce would prove highly advantageous to us as carriers for the powers at war.

We have ſeen then, that the law of nations, the marine laws of France, her own treaties as well as thoſe of other nations, and even the ſyſtem of the armed neutrality, inconteſtibly eſtabliſh theſe principles, that enemies goods on board neutral veſſels are rightful objects of capture and condemnation; and that timber and other articles for the equipment and armament of ſhips, are contraband of war: and, therefore, that the admiſſion of theſe principles, in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, not being a grant to her of any right (for in what ſenſe could we be ſaid to give what the laws of nations did furniſhes no juſt ground of offence to France. In what ſenſe too can the United States be ſaid to have "*ceded* to other nations a right" which they and we voluntarily and mutually agreed to *renounce*? Or how are we chargeable with "partiality in favour of England," becauſe we do not take armies to *compel* her a la to *renounce* it?

But Mr. Adet, ſtill reſting on the idea that not to *compel* Great Britain to *renounce*, is to *grant* her a *right*, ſeems to imagine that we ſhall attempt to obviate his complaints by ſaying "that France having the right, by "her treaty of 1778. to enjoy all the advan"tages in commerce and navigation which "the United States have granted to England, "is not injured by the ſtipulations of the "treaty of 1794 (with Great Britain) relative to contraband of war, as they become "common to her."—But we ſhall ſay no ſuch thing. The 2d article to which he refers no relation to this ſubject. Had we *granted* any particular *favor* to Great Britain, or any other nation, in reſpect to commerce and navigation, we readily admit that by this article France would be immediately entitled to the ſame. But in regard to contraband of war, *we have granted nothing*, & therefore, under that article, *France can claim nothing*.

Under the influence of preſent and temporary intereſts, the very *nature* of the ſtipulations between France and the United States on the ſubject of free commerce and the limitation of contraband, ſeems to be forgotten. They took for the baſis of their treaty "that moſt perfect equality and reci"procity"—would they then conſpire to their own hurt? Would they voluntarily & mutually diſpute for *injuries*? Or for *advantages*? Certainly the latter; and both conſidered the agreement reciprocally *advantageous* which ſecured to each, in its turn, the freedom of commerce provided by the rules, that free ſhips ſhould make free goods,—and that timber and naval ſtores ſhould be excluded from the liſt of contraband.

Connected with this ſubject is what concerns the article of *proviſions*. Mr. Adet ſays that "After having aſſured the Engliſh the carriage of naval ſtores, the federal government *offered* to aſſure them that "of meals, in a word, *it offered to be* "*commerce only with England*. Thus it ſtipulates by the 18th article, that the American veſſel laden with grain, may be freed under the *frivolous pretext*, that it is "extremely difficult to define the caſes "wherein proviſions, and other articles,

* Hiſt. Armed Neutrality, p. 77.
† Marten's Treaties, vol. 2, p. 103.

‡ Hiſt. Arm. Neut. p. 147—150.

of which are generally excepted, could be "claſſed in the liſt of contraband of war."

There are ſo many extraordinary aſſertions in Mr. Adet's notes, thoſe in the above paragraph excite no ſurpriſe. The Federal Government is conſtituted of citizens who have a common intereſt with their fellow citizens of the United States. That common intereſt has a peculiar relation to commerce, on the freedom and extention of which the public revenue and the general proſperity of our country chiefly depend. Will it then be believed that the Government *wiſhed* this commerce to be *reſtrained*, particularly the commerce in *meals* which compoſe the moſt valuable part of our exports? Eſpecially will it be believed that the Government *deſired* that our citizens might have commerce *only* with *England*? Let the general ſenſe of our fellow citizens anſwer theſe charges. Let the great maſs of our commercial brethren anſwer—they whoſe enterprize traverſes every ſea and explores every region of the Globe, to extend their gainful trade, citizens whoſe commercial adventures to France and her Colonies have riſen annually to many millions; adventures by which many have hazarded their credit & their fortunes. Yet among all our citizens none have been ſolicitous to form a commercial treaty with Britain; none more decided in approving that which has been made.

For the reaſoning of our own Government on this ſubject I beg leave to refer you to my letter of September 12th 1795, written by the Preſident's direction to Mr. Monroe. Therein it was attempted to ſhow the *neceſſity* and our *right* of forming that treaty with Great Britain, and I hope it will appear to you that the concluſion is there fairly drawn, that even the 18th article, as it reſpects proviſions would operate favourably to France.

Before the treaty with Great Britain, her cruiſers captured neutral veſſels bound to France with proviſions. She aſſerted that in certain caſes, proviſions were contraband of war; conſequently, that ſhe might lawfully capture and confiſcate ſuch proviſions. We oppoſed the principle and the practice. Britain inſiſted on her right. In this dilemma, it was agreed by the treaty that whenever proviſions becoming contraband by the law of nations ſhould be captured, they ſhould be paid for with a reaſonable mercantile profit. This ſtipulation without admitting the principle, by ſecuring the American merchants from loſs in caſe of capture, would certainly tend to promote rather than to diſcourage adventures in proviſions to France.

But as this treaty has been the ſubject of ſerious complaint on the part of France, it is important to enquire with what foundation the complaint is made,

I might paſs over the unworthy inſinuations of the miniſter, that the treaty was entered into by us *in order to eſſure advantages to the Engliſh, and to furniſh our own Government with a reply to the claims of France and peremptory motives for refuſals to accede them; that the true object of the negotiation was inceſſantly diſguiſed under ſpecious pretexts, and covered with the veil of diſſimulation.* Theſe inſinuations have been indirectly addreſſed to the people of the United States. They will gain no belief. It may, however, be uſeful for you to be truly informed on this ſubject.

The Preſident's meſſage to the Senate on the 16th of April 1794, does not declare (as Mr. Adet aſſerts) "that Mr. Jay was ſent to "London *only* to obtain a redreſs of wrongs." The Preſident ſays that Mr. Jay's miſſion would announce to the world "a ſolicitude "for a friendly adjuſtment of our com. "plaints," and that "going immediately "from the United States, ſuch envoy would "carry with him a full knowledge of the "exiſting temper and ſenſibility of our coun"try; and thus be taught to *vindicate our* "*rights* with firmneſs, and to *cultivate peace* "with ſincerity." And ſhall the purſuit of either of theſe objects be denied to us? What were our complaints? The more urgent regarded the ſpoliations on our commerce, and the execution of the article of the treaty of peace reſpecting the poſts. With the letter was connected the Indian war, with which we had been harraſſed for ſo many years; and with the former, the injury or ruin of our merchants and the conſequent extenſive damage to agriculture. Theſe, being the moſt prominent objects of the miſſion, were of courſe moſt obſervable, and moſt talked of; and without them the miſſion probably would not at that time have been contemplated. But had we no other "complaints?" Did not the impreſſment of our ſeamen, like the ſpoliations on our commerce, excite an univerſal complaint? Had we never manifeſted our uneaſineſs at Great Britain's avoiding a commercial treaty? Was it not even a ſubject of complaint and reproach? Was not the inducing her to enter into ſuch a treaty the object of divers meaſures agitated in Congreſs? Had not a commercial treaty with Great Britain been earneſtly ſought for from the concluſion of the war to the time of Mr. Jay's miſſion? How alſo could Mr. Jay, after adjuſting the primary objects of his miſſion, better prove the ſincerity of our pacific diſpoſition and more effectually "cultivate "peace," than by forming arrangements calculated to extend and protect our trade to promote good neighbourhood & a friendly and mutually beneficial intercourſe; by prefcribing a previous demand of juſtice and ſatisfaction to haſty reprifals, which naturally lead to war; and by agreeing on other regulations to prevent diſputes, or to adjuſt them when they ſhould ariſe? All theſe objects then, and whatever elſe would be the means of "cultivating peace" were clearly comprehended in the Preſident's meſſage.

But Mr. Adet ſays "That Mr. Jay's negociation was enveloped from its origin in the ſhadow of myſtery." And to whom was our government bound to unveil it? To France or to her miniſter—Mr. Adet would anſwer; or not have complained. And was it for this, to make us a dependence on the French Empire that our alliance was formed? Did we ſtipulate to ſubmit the exerciſe of our ſovereignty (if it is not a contradiction in terms) to the direction of the government of France? Let the treaty itſelf furniſh the anſwer.* "The eſſential and direct end of "the preſent defenſive alliance is to main"tain effectually the liberty, *ſovereignty*, & "*independence abſolute* and *unlimited*, of the "ſaid United States, as well in matters of "*government* as of *commerce*." So likewiſe the treaty of amity and commerce in its preamble, declares that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the United States willing to fix the rules which ought to be followed relative to the correſpondence and commerce which they deſire to eſtabliſh between their reſpective countries, have taken "for the ba"ſis of their agreement, the moſt perfect "*equality* and *reciprocity*"—"and reſerving "withal to *each party* the liberty of admit"ting *at its pleaſure other nations* to a par"ticipation of the ſame advantages." Correſponding with this declaration in our treaty of amity and commerce with France, is the declaration of the Marquis de Noailles, her ambaſſador at the court of London, on the 13th of March 1778, five weeks after the treaty was ſigned. Some paſſages in this declaration are ſo pertinent to the ſubject in diſcuſſion I ſhall quote them at length.

"The underſigned ambaſſador of his moſt "Chriſtian Majeſty, has received expreſs "orders to make the following declaration "to the court of London."

"The United States of North America, "*who are in full poſſeſſion of independence* as "pronounced by them on the 4th of July "1776, having propoſed to the king to con"ſolidate by a formal convention, the con"nection begun to be eſtabliſhed between "the two nations, the reſpective plenipo"tentiaries have ſigned a treaty of friend"ſhip and commerce, deſigned to ſerve as "a foundation for their mutual good cor"reſpondence."

"His Majeſty being determined to cul"tivate the good underſtanding ſubſiſting "between France, and Great Britain, by "every means compatible with his dignity, "and the good of his ſubjects, thinks it ne"ceſſary to make this proceeding known to "the court of London, and to declare, at "the ſame time, that the contracting par"ties have paid great attention *not to ſtipu"late any excluſive advantages in favor of the "French nation, and that the United States "have reſerved the liberty of treating with e"very nation whatever upon the ſame footing "of equality and reciprocity.*" Why after all this, do we hear from Mr. Adet the complaint, that the negociations of the Britiſh treaty were ſecretly conducted? In other words, that in exerciſing their abſolute and unlimited rights of "government and commerce" the United States did not lay open to the French miniſter or his government the inſtructions to *our* envoy for ſettling *our own* diſputes and *regulating our own commerce* with Great Britain? So far as candour and friendſhip required, a communication was made to the French miniſter. He was officially informed, "That Mr. Jay was in"ſtructed not to weaken our engagements "to France." This inſtruction was obeyed, Mr. Jay having taken care to inſert in the 25th article of the treaty this explicit ſtipulation, that "nothing in this treaty "contained ſhall be conſtructed or operate "contrary to the former and exiſting public "treaties with other ſovereigns or ſtates."

* Treaty of Alliance, Arat. 2.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

STRASBURG, Nov. 4.

THE general head quarters are ſtill at Schiltigheim. General Deſaix is ſtill on the iſland of the Rhine: his head quarters is at Ruprechtſtan. At Kehl nothing has taken place yet. It is uncertain when the hard battle for which both parties prepare themſelves by this fortreſs, will take place; the moſt formidable meaſures for a fortunate iſſue have been taken on both ſides: the whole village of Kehel is getting demoliſhed by the republicans; and a building at ſome diſtance is burnt down to clear the front. The Auſtrians have on their ſide, demoliſhed Neumbuhl and Kork, or turned them into barracks. Our troops have inveſted Speterback and the city of Speier.

KARLSRUHE, Nov. 7.

Almoſt every day Imperial troops, as well cavalry as infantry, march through our city and neighbourhood, with much artillery, partly down the Rhine, and partly to Kehl; the formed inveſtment of which is ſhortly to commence, while the firſt parallel is ready, and the trenches will be opened this day.—A large tranſport of heavy artillery ſet off from hence for that purpoſe.—Laſt Friday afternoon, we heard here from thence, a very heavy but ſhort cannonade, afterwards we heard, that the French had made a ſortie with a ſuperior force, chiefly of cavalry, upon the weakeſt advanced poſts of the Auſtrians, near Neumund, and we had drove them back at ſome diſtance, whereby ſome lives were loſt on both ſides, whereupon the French had returned, and the Auſtrians had again entered into their former poſition.

MANHEIM, Nov. 8.

Yeſterday the French approached with ſome thouſands ſtrong, under favour of a thick miſt, the environs of Muſterſtadt and Rheingenheim. It came to a cannonade and ſkirmiſhes that laſted till mid day. At Materſtadt the enemy had taken poſt but in the evening withdrew themſelves.

Agreeable to information from Offenburg, where his royal highneſs the archduke ſtill remains, the bombardment of Kehl was to have begun this day or to morrow.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

The army of the Sambre and Meuſe is ſtill without a general in chief. Buonaparte perſiſts in requiring to have a ſucceſſor appointed to him. Kieber does not wiſh to ſucceed him. Gen. Hoche it is ſuppoſed in the army will be the new General. General Jourdan has juſt quitted Paris, and is gone to Limoges, the place of his nativity.

There is ſome ferment in Belgium, on account of the ſuppreſſion of the Convents.

November 12.

The Redacteur of the 10th ſays, "that we may hope no other campaign will take place between Auſtria and France."

November 13.

It is conſidered as certain, that the courier ſent to Vienna by Buonaparte, was charged to ſubmit to the Emperor, in the name of the Directory overtures for a ſeperate peace, in order to detach Auſtria from England.

"The Report of a ſpeedy armiſtice and negociation for peace with Auſtria, aſſume a conſiſtency," ſays the Redacteur, "and the ſending of a French courier to Vienna leaves no doubt upon the ſubject."

American Intelligence.

SALEM, January 20.

By the ſchooner Raven, Capt. Ambroſe Martin, which arrived at Marblehead on Monday evening laſt, in 38 days from St. Euſtatia, we have the following intelligence: On the 4th of December 3 ſhips of the line and one frigate, under Britiſh colours came down Statia road and commenced an attack upon the town, and the Medea French frigate and a ſloop of war, and after firing two hours (in which time they were anſwered from the fort and the two French ſhips) they returned without doing the leaſt damage to the town or the French ſhips, except lodging about 60 ſhot in the empty ſtores. But in their progreſs they committed an action, which will ſtand recorded an eternal diſgrace in their naval hiſtory,—Capt. Benjamin Diamond, in a ſloop belonging to Salem, that very morning carried in by a French privateer, being bound to Antigua from Charleſton, then lying in the road, was wantonly run down by one of the Britiſh ſhips of war, and his mate, one ſailor, and a black and a white boy were drowned, and the veſſel and cargo entirely loſt. Another ſhip endeavoured to run down Capt. Martin's ſchooner, the mate only was on board (the crew having all died) and perceiving their intention, endeavoured to cut the cable, but not being able to effect this, he looſened it, and the ſchooner fell off, the ſhip juſt paſſing her. One of the crew, as ſhe paſſed, threw a billet of wood at the mate from the forecaſtle, and an officer looking over the quarter, ordered the "Damn Yankee raſcal to haul down his colours," which was immediately complied with. But not content with this, veering his ſhip, he fired a broad ſide into the ſchooner, and there were 19 ſhot in her mainſail, 4 ſhot in her mainmaſt, two of which remain there, and a 32lb ſhot paſſed through the ſchooner's quarter and lodged in the lower hole in a barrel of ſweet oil, which Capt. Martin has preſerved and brought home as a laſting memorial of the amity of Great Britain to this country.

N. B. Captain Martin's ſchooner is exactly "ſeventy tons" burthen.

Captain Diamond finding his veſſel loſt, endeavoured at the hazard of his life, to preſerve his crew; he hired two negroes and a boat to go off and take up his men, but the negroes finding the ſhot flew ſo thick, refuſed to go off, and neither threats or perſuaſion could make them go. Capt. Diamond then went on board a Daniſh brig where he was moſt brutally treated, and threatened to be thrown overboard. While on board the Daniſh brig, Capt. D. ſaw one of his men at maſt head waving his handkerchief for aſſiſtance, but alas! he could not relieve him, and he with three of his companions periſhed, victims of Britiſh inſolence and wickedneſs.

Captain D. has entered his proteſt againſt this unwarrantable proceeding.

Capt. Martin ſupplied Capt. Diamond (who has thus by the ruffian hand of violence been deprived of his all) with money; and offered him a paſſage in his veſſel, as did Capt. Story, of Marblehead, with whom he took paſſage for Philadelphia. He was alſo ſupplied with cloathing, board, &c. by a gentleman of St. Euſtatia. Previouſly he had applied to the American conſul, who refuſed to give him any aſſiſtance whatever.

On the 26th of Nov. the French attacked the iſland of Anguilla and took it. After landing they found 15 French priſoners recently butchered, which ſo exaſperated the French commander, that he gave orders to ſpare no one, and gave the town up to plunder, which orders were punctually executed, and thoſe inhabitants who could not eſcape into the country all periſhed.—After this unfortunate act of retaliation, and the whole town was conſumed, the French returned to St. Martin's.

While Capt. Martin was at Statia, a copper bottomed Britiſh ſhip, loaded with clayed ſugars and coffee from Martinique bound to London, with twelve ſix pounders and 20 men, was captured and brought in by a ſmall French privateer ſchooner, with eight 4 pounders, and 50 men. She ſold for 7,000 joes at auction.

NEW YORK, February 1.

By the laſt arrivals from London we learn that the Portugueſe miniſter, commiſſioned to treat for peace, arrived in Paris on the 7th of October.

The Eaſt India company have it in contemplation to apply to Parliament for leave to add to their capital ſtock the ſum of two millions. The reaſons aſſigned by the chairman of the court of directors, are, the high price of war freight—large payments to the bank of England, and eſpecially the vaſt increaſe of their trade. The war with Tippoo had alſo created a drawback of two millions from what would otherwiſe have been derived from their territories.

On the 28th of October, Mr Pitt brought forward his propoſition in the Houſe of Commons, for funding the navy and exchequer bills. The former amounting to the ſum of 11,993,167l. ſterling; the latter two millions and an half. Theſe navy bills fall due at different periods—none were due at the time of this propoſition, but the miniſter obſerved, that ſuch a quantity of floating ſecurities in market injured the public credit and the operations of commerce. After debate the motion paſſed.

During the diſcuſſion, Mr. Pitt made the following remarks on the ſubject of peace and the pending negociation.

"Nor do I conſider it as a meaſure leaſt eligible in another view of our ſituation in the proſpect of peace. It cannot ſurely be expected that at the very commencement of a negociation of ſo momentous a nature, and ſo extenſive in its relations, any occurrence ſhould take place within the ſhort period of a week deciſive of its iſſue. He muſt, indeed, reaſon at an extraordinary rate, who calculates on ſuch an event.—However ſanguine in my own wiſhes for the auſpicious return of tranquility, I cannot admit that the diſcuſſions of the great and important intereſts of Great Britain and her allies, and of thoſe weighty and complicated points which they neceſſarily involve are likely to be ſo ſpeedily decided, or to within ſo ſhort a compaſs as to have any influence on the preſent meaſure. There is indeed, one poſſible caſe to which I reluctantly notice, and which I ſincerely truſt will, in the preſent inſtance be averted, which might render the reſult of negociation a matter of ſuch ſpeedy iſſue, namely, that ſome occurrence ſhould take place, or ſome propoſition be ſtarted in its very outſet, of ſuch a nature as at once to put a negative on all our hopes of peace, and to put a ſtop to all further proceedings. But if we ſhall be ultimately ſucceſsful in the great object of our wiſhes, it is not the ſpace of a ſingle week which can give any definitive turn to the complexion of negociation, ſhall leſs decide the important iſſue. But if from the magnitude and importance of the queſtion, to be diſcuſſed, it ſhould be neceſſary to adopt a plan of negociation more extenſive, and likely to be protected for a conſiderable period, it is reaſonable that during all the time we ſhould ſubmit to the preſſure of an evil, which ſo long exiſts, muſt continue to weigh down our proſperity, & while we poſſeſs the means inſtantly to remove, we have only the energy to exert it!"

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.

The printers of the Federal Gazette were yeſterday favoured with a number of Hamburg papers to the 18th November brought by the Anthony Mangin. The following from an haſty peruſal, appear to be the moſt prominent articles.

That the Imperialiſts were making the moſt vigorous preparations to bombard Huningen, and to demoliſh all the fortifications at that place. That the Auſtrians had approached ſo near to Kehl with their batteries as not only to fire into the town, but

also into the fortifications of the bridge and on the bridge itself, and that the inhabitants of Kehl had received orders to remove with their effects to Strasburg, as that place would be demolished. That the head quarters of the arch-duke Charles were at Offenburg. That it was reported a ceffation of arms was about to take place between the Imperialists and French on the Rhine, that during the armiftice a treaty of peace would be fet on foot, and that a number of courtiers were going backwards and forwards between Paris and Vienna.

On the 16th inft. off Cape Henry, the Anthony Mangin, captain Sanford, was brought to by the Britifh frigate Thetis, capt. Cochran, who very politely made an offer to capt. S. of provifions, water and every other article he might ftand in need of. When capt. Sanford left Bremen, the refult of lord Malmfbury's embaffy was not known, but the general opinion was that no peace between England and France would take place this year.

The Connecticut Courant informs us that citizen Penevert, agent of marine at New London, for the French Republic, has been diftributing gratis, Thomas Paine's letter to the Prefident. Query. At whofe expence?

The Houfe of Repreſentatives have reſolved to reduce the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, by diſbanding the dragoons. A motion for reducing the four regiments of infantry to two, introduced by Mr. Williams, did not ſucceed. It is calculated that the ſavings, in the military department, with a few other items, will amount the preſent year to about 400,000 dollars.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 18.

The letter of the Secretary of State now publiſhing, is the moſt important paper that has been communicated to the public ſince the peace of 1783. It proves by official vouchers, that the complaints of Mr Adet are totally unfounded—it proves more, that his late note is a ſeries of miſrepreſentation. We are particularly pleaſed that our Executive has examined and refuted the claims of the French *to American gratitude, by recurring to the tranſactions of 1778 and 1783. A few men in this country had before ſeen the* cloven foot *of ſelfiſhneſs and treachery in our good allies; but this communication has ſtripped the whole* Devil *of his ſkin, and preſented him to the view of the world in all his* ugineſs and deformity.

Married, on Tueſday evening laſt, Mr. ROBERT KNOX, *of Lancaſter county, to Miſs* ELEANOR M'CORD, *daughter of Mr. Samuel M'Cord, of this place.*

From the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Fenno,

IN looking over your paper of Saturday laſt, I obſerved that one of Mr. Adet's complaints againſt the government of the United States, was the permitting *of the makers of* ALMANACS *to print the name of the Britiſh miniſter before that of the* PLENIPOTENTIARY *of the* TERRIBLE REPUBLIC. *This cloſed a long liſt of grievances, and as it was the laſt, I ſuppoſe was intended as the moſt important.*

With conſiderable efforts of patience I had waded through the impudent and baſe attacks upon the honor *of our country, which were anſwered with the moſt exemplary coolneſs and temper by our executive, but at reading this moſt ridiculous of all poſſible ridiculous complaints, I could not refrain from laughter—and I ſuppoſe if I had been placed on the* guillotine *with the poor makers of almanacs who committed the offence, it would have been the ſame thing. If a miniſter of the United States was to offer ſuch an objection in the name of our country to a foreign nation, I ſhould vote for his recal, not that the hiſtor ſhould uſe his axe but his roſts, not to take off his head, but to birch his bottom. It is to be ſure a pleaſant ſight to behold the* Terrible Republic *and her Terrible Miniſter*, mouſing *at* almanacs *and the printers of ſixpenny publications.*

Meſſrs. Genet, Fauchet and Adet, have gradually improved upon each other in their complaints. The next agent of the Terrible Republic *will I ſuppoſe ſtate the* primers, horn-books *and* gingerbread alphabets *of our children as openly menacing her dignity. Our alphabet ſtill conveys, it muſt be confeſſed, many very anti-republican ideas. The letter E which ſtands for England precedes the letter F which is the initial of France, and what is ſtill more dreadful and alarming, and quite liberticide in its nature, K which ſtands for King or Kingdom, takes precedance by at leaſt ſix letters of R the very firſt letter of the word* Republic.

A CITIZEN.

P. S. I hope for God's ſake Mr. Fenno, if you publiſh this you will take ſome efficacious means to prevent it from coming to the eyes of the Miniſter or Directory of the Terrible Republic.

A CORSICAN ANECDOTE.

THE Corſicans are repreſented as capable of the greateſt actions, which are ſometimes diſplayed by men from whom we ſhould leaſt expect them. One inſtance may ſuffice: the leader of a troop of banditti was taken, and committed to the care of a ſoldier, from whom he contived to eſcape. The ſoldier was tried and condemned to death. At the place of execution, a man came up to the commanding officer, and ſaid, 'Sir, I am a ſtranger to you; but you ſhall ſoon know who I am. I have heard one of your ſoldiers is to die for having ſuffered a priſoner to eſcape: he was not at all to blame; beſides, the priſoner ſhall be reſtored to you. Behold him here: I am the man. I cannot bear that an innocent man ſhould be puniſhed for me, and I come to die myſelf.' 'No,' cried the French officer, who felt the ſublimity of the action, 'thou ſhalt not die, and the ſoldier ſhall be ſet at liberty: endeavour to reap the fruits of thy generoſity: thou deſerveth to be henceforth an honeſt man.'

MAXIMS.

OUR paſſions are rebels againſt our underſtandings.

The ſoil, however rich, nevertheleſs has need of the hand of the labourer.

A flored ſpeech, without matter, is like a drum; noiſy, but empty.

Proſperity has the qualities of the waters of Lethe; they who taſte of it forget themſelves.

The actions of men are like the index of a book; they point out what is moſt remarkable in them.

To flatter a good man is needleſs; a bad one an inſult.

Learning is to the mind what dreſs is to the body; uſeful and ornamental.

Pedantry is the foppery of learning, as fringe and embroidery are of dreſs.

It is in the power of every man to be rich, provided he will be content.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 9th day of February 1796, entitled "An act to erect part of Waſhington county into a ſeparate county," will be ſold at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 5th day of April next, at the Town of WAYNESBURGH, in the county of Green, the Reſidue of the Town Lots and all the Out Lots, with the Timber for building, &c. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock on the ſame day, where the terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given by

DAVID GRAY,
ISAAC JENKINSON,
WILLIAM MEETKERKE,
STEPHEN GAPEN,
JAMES SEALS,
} Truſtees for the County of Green.

February 6, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public vendue on Monday the tenth day of April next, at the dwelling houſe where the ſubſcriber now lives, in Second ſtreet, betwixt Redoubt alley and Short ſtreet—A variety of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture. Sales to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, where the terms will be made known.

Wm. TURNBULL.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 15, 1797.

All perſons who have claims againſt the ſubſcriber are deſired to produce them as ſoon as poſſible from this date, (as he is preparing to leave this part of the ſtate) for payment, and thoſe who are indebted to him, or the late companies in which he has been concerned are once more deſired to make payment to avoid further trouble.

W. T.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing his friends that he continues to carry on the Sadling buſineſs, at his uſual place of reſidence; where they can be accommodated with any article in his line, at the moſt moderate terms. He alſo requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, thoſe who are found delinquent after the 20th of March next will be ſued indiſcriminately.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 16, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A tract of firſt rate Land containing 76 acres, ſituated on Robinſon's run, Waſhington county, near to Jacob Hanlon's mill, and within one mile of the Rev. John Riddle's meeting houſe, there is 35 acres cleared & under good fence, three acres of meadow, there is two good dwelling houſes, and a cellar barn with 12 feet of a ſhed, an excellent Horſe mill, alſo a ſtill houſe with two good ſtills & ſtill veſſels, which will be ſold with the place or ſeparate, a reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

LEONARD DOBBINS.

February 15, 1797.

NOTICE,

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to make payment on or before the 15th day of March next, otherwiſe they will be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN MEIZGER.

Feb. 12, 1797.

N. B. All coſts that ſtands on my docket unpaid, and if not diſcharged againſt the time above mentioned will be collected without favor or affection,

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A liſt of letters remaining in the Poſt-Office Greensburgh, Feb. 1 1797.

ISAAC ANDERSON, John Badollet, Wm. Berdjer, John Barton, Nathanel Braden, John Boſſerig, D. Broofor, Archibald Boyd, James Beverland, Robert Cunningham, James Chriſtian, John Cowan, David Clark, Hugh Cannon, James Campbell, Charles Campbell, Hugh Divers, Thos. Dunlap, James Davidſon, John Ebert, Lucas S. Gibbs, James Gilmor, Albert Galatin, John Harch, Joſeph Hoſteller, James Hannah, Hugh & John Hays, James Irwin, A. Kiernſchmidt, David Long, James Long, James Montgomery, John M'Cormick, George W. M'Elroy, Wm. Maſon, Joſeph M'Carty, Simon Martin, John M'Que, Anderw M'Lane, John M'Millan, Jno. M'Ambley, Peterodge's Nigh, Lawrence Phlan, Hugh Roſs, John Rodger, Wm. Richey, John Richey, Randals Roſs, John Richey, Mat. Smith, James Smith, Col. Torence, Mathew Topings, Mathew Turner, John Thompſon, John Temple, Phil. Trout, Rev. W. Weaver, Enion Williams, Robert Warrwick, Archibald Woodſide, David Wakefield.

CASH—Half a Dollar,

WILL be paid for every Gallon of approved Whiſkey, that will be delivered at my houſe in good ſufficient barrels, between this day and the 15th March next.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1797.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 18

A correſpondent furniſhes us with the following article of intelligence, ſaid to be copied from a Norfolk paper of January 1797

"Arrived here in the brig Thomas in days from London, Edward Purnell, young gentleman who ſailed about three years ago with Capt. Shelby, from a curioſity to experience a ſea voyage. Bound to Alicant, they were taken off the coaſt of Spain by a Barbary corſair, and carried into Algiers, a little while before the treaty was negociated by Mr. Humphreys with the power. Mr. Purnell was ſold to Muſtapha Muchi, a trader, who took him with him as a body ſervant on an adventure to the kingdom of Loango to purchaſe ivory from the negroes. Being unexpectedly detained in a diſtrict of that country by the locking of the river, a thing uncommon in that climate, Mr. Purnell became apprized of an edict of the Prince of the diſtrict, that any ſlave brought into his dominions and *remained ſix months ſhould be free.* On application to Piro Mingo a judge, the claim of his maſter was examined and ſet aſide. Muſtapha was very angry, and thought it unreaſonable that the law *ſhould take advantage of him.* But Mr. Purnell profited by it and required his natural liberty. He made his way unmoleſted to the Engliſh ſettlement of Sierra Leona, and from thence to London, where he met with an American who knew his family, and furniſhed him with money to take him home.

* It would be worth while enquiring whether the law of Pennſylvania in this particular was copied from the edict, or the edict from our law.

The following reſolution paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this State—"Reſolved, That the members of both Houſes will meet in the Senate Chamber at the hour of twelve on Thurſday the 16th day of February next, in order to elect a Senator to represent this ſtate in the Senate of the United States.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

On Wedneſday, agreeably to a proviſion of the conſtitution, the members of the Senate and of the houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, aſſembled in the Repreſentative Chamber, to count the votes of Electors for, and determine the Election of a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States; when JOHN ADAMS Eſq. was declared to be elected Preſident, and THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq. Vice Preſident.

A letter is in town, dated at Paris, Nov. 27, 1796, which mentions that a courier had been dispatched from thence, in order to negociate for a general ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities: the letter alſo mentions that it was expected a profound peace would immediately enſue.

Our late captives by the Algerines arrived in this city on Wedneſday laſt, under an eſcort of ſeveral hundreds of their ſympathetic fellow citizens of both ſexes, who had gone to meet them on the road to town; upon their reaching the Indian Queen Tavern the crowd was ſo conſiderable as to render the paſſage difficult, and on their entering the houſe an ardent acclamation expreſſed the ſatisfaction of the people at their happy deliverance and ſafe return.

It appears that a captain and 14 ſeamen of the releaſed captives entered on an American ſhip at Marſeilles, to go up the Mediterranean on a trading voyage; the remainder have arrived ſafe, excepting only the 3 that died ſoon after their releaſe and before they had reached Marſeilles; after they had performed quarantine at Marſeilles, they went thence at that city, and had an advance of 35 cents a day for each ſeaman, 50 cents for each mate, and 120 cents for each captain to live upon; and each perſon was ſupplied with a ſuit of wearing apparel by the conſul of the United States.

The mournful cataſtrophe which has lately overwhelmed the family of Mr Brown the Printer of the Philadelphia Gazette, in this city, attained its full height on Saturday morning, by the death of Mr. Brown himſelf, of an inflammation of the lungs occaſioned by the large quantity of impure and mephitic air which he had imbibed before he was extricated from the fire.

Letters have been received from Mr. Pinckney, dated at Pourdeaux.

His reception by the inhabitants of that populous city, was cordial and flattering in the higheſt degree.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated February 3, 1797.

"The packet is arrived which ſailed the 7th of December, as yet no other news has tranſpired, but that negociations for peace had ceaſed."

BUONAPARTE has defeated the Auſtrians with immenſe ſlaughter, in a battle which laſted ſeven days. Particulars in our next.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the subscribers being dissolved this day, by mutual consent; this is to request all those who are indebted to said partnership to come forward and pay off their respective balances to A. Tannehill, Esq. (in whose hands the Books are lodged) on or before the first day of March next, or suits will be immediately brought against all who fail, without respect to persons.

BENJ. FOWLER,
AND HERD,

Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of March next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

January 14, 1797.

N. B. He has a Tract of Land to Let, laying on the water of Turtle Creek, one mile from Thompson's Tavern, occupied by John Reed. For terms apply to the subscriber.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY way of public vendue, on the second day of March next, that valuable tract whereon Mrs. Margaret Hutton lately lived, situate in Washington township, Fayette county, State of Pennsylvania, containing three hundred and twenty four acres and allowance &c—The above tract is of the first quality, a beautiful situation and near the Redstone Mills and Monongahela river, well improved, having a number of houses besides the manshon, a large orchard, 20 acres of meadow made, seventeen cleared, and under good fence. One year's credit, without interest, will be given the purchaser & immediate possession—The personal estate of the deceased consisting of horses, black cattle, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. will be exposed to sale on the 2d day of February next, by

EDW. COOK,
RICHARD NOBLE, } Extrs.
WILLIAM GOE,

January 4, 1797.

N. B. All persons who have demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts, and all who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment.

DOCTOR BEDFORD *requests those who are indebted to him on the score of his profession, or otherwise, to make speedy payment. He makes this call on his friends with reluctance. But in consequence of certain new engagements that will require the command of considerable sums, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting in suit all monies, without distinction, that are now due to him and shall remain unpaid by the 15th of March next. Further indulgence cannot be given*

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1797

ALL *persons indebted to the firm of JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment before the 15th day of February next, otherwise their accounts, &c. will be put into the proper officers hands for recovery.*

They have received a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE suitable to the season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1797.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of February next. those who neglect this notice, may expect to be dealt with in the most summary way.

PETER ROHLETTER.

Perry's Town, Jan. 26, 1797.

The subscriber most respectfully informs the public in general and the inhabitants of Pittsburgh in particular, that he has set up the TAYLOR BUSINESS in all its branches, in the house formerly occupied by Moses Thompson in Wood street, opposite to John Wilkins's, esq where those who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work well done in a neat and fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1797.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOSEPH SIMON & SIMON GRATZ trading under the firm of SIMON and GRATZ, will expire on the first day of March next. All persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment—Those to whom they are indebted are desired to present their accounts for settlement.

JOSEPH SIMON,
SIMON GRATZ.

Lancaster, December 2, 1796.

N. B. The IRONMONGERY STORE as usual will be continued by Joseph Simon who will keep a general assortment of articles in that line, which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

FOR SALE.

THE *HOUSE and LOT in Cincinnati, now occupied by John S. Wells, Esq. and the subscriber. It is an excellent stand for business being situated in Front street, betwixt Major Zeigler's and Messrs. Smith and Findlay's.*

Eight Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land in Campbell county, state of Kentucky; it is in two tracts, about eight miles from the mouth of Licking river, which empties into the Ohio, immediately opposite the town of Cincinnati, where at all times there is the best and readiest sale for produce of any place in the western country; one tract (396 acres) borders on Licking, and is a part of what is called Leitch's Big Bend, most of which may be converted into meadow—the other part (454 acres) lays about one mile from Licking, a part of which may be made meadow, the timber is excellent; there are a number of small springs on it which I am informed last the whole years; the soil is rich and capable of raising any kind of grain.

Two Hundred and two and an half acres, within one mile of George town, in Scott county, Kentucky; this land lays on North Elkhorn, the great road from Bourbon to George town passes through it. This tract cannot be excelled by any land in the state, either as to its natural beauties or richness of soil; there are fifty four acres cleared and under good fence; any proportion of meadow may be made that the purchaser may think proper; there are several useful small buildings and a never failing spring at about fifty yards distance Mr. James Wilson, who lives on this place, will shew it.

One hundred and sixteen acres on North Elkhorn, in Franklin county, about nine miles from George town, and within one mile of the road leading from thence to Frankfort; it is of the first quality, and will want of a considerable quantity of meadow; there are about thirty acres, a large good orchard, several good cabbins, and a spring within a few steps of the door. It is at present occupied by Captain Thomas Gist.

Indisputable titles will be given for the whole. Application may be made to the subscriber who will remain at Cincinnati until the 17th of next month, after which he will be in Lexington.

J. CLARKE.

November 12, 1796.

William Christy,

Has just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine and the most fashionable seven quarter broad cloths, printed, figured, spotted, striped, plain and grey cassimers, of a superior quality, blue, fancy stript, scarlet, plain and grey coatings, Irish ratteens, kersey green baize, swanskin, half thicks, &c. fine white, yellow, and scarlet flannels, large rose and three point blankets.

Books and Stationary.

Queens Ware and Groceries, a large assortment, which he is now selling at the most reduced prices for cash as well as country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 30. 1796.

Wm. WOODS, & Co.

HAVE just received at their New Store, at the corner of Diamond alley, and just opposite the Market house, a fresh supply of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which they offer for sale at a very reduced profit for Cash or Country produce.

They acknowledge the great obligations they are under to their friends and customers for the encouragement they have received since their commencing business in this place, and by their attention hope to merit a continuance.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1796.

JAMES LANG

CONTINUES the Auctioneering and Commission business, and the sale of his Land in Monongahela County—from prospects he intends laying off a town & out lots there next season. He buys hemp as usual.

To whom it may concern,

WHEREAS *a number of Tracts of Land were sold at Commissioners Sales began and held at Greensburgh, for Westmoreland county, the second day of August last, for arrearages of Taxes, and whereas there is reason to believe that some of these tracts are not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, and some may be actually improved and persons residing thereon from which the taxes might have been procured: Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that in the first case any person or persons who may have purchased as aforesaid, and who shall produce to the Commissioners in three months from the date hereof a certificate from the deputy surveyor of the district, that such tract or tracts is not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, they shall be relieved from their purchase; and in the second case, the person or persons purchasing shall ascertain whether the land be or they may have purchased be actually improved, and effects thereon sufficient to discharge the taxes, in such case the purchaser shall be relieved from his purchase; nothing herein contained is to be construed to extend to lands north west of the river Ohio, commonly called Depreciation Lands. No application will be attended to after the expiration of the term aforesaid by the Commissioners.—And notice is further given to all persons, or their attorney's legally authorised whose lands may have been sold at the sales aforesaid, to apply for their respective refuse, of the money that may remain in the hands of the Commissioners after discharging the taxes and costs due thereon, which on their producing a proper chain of title shall be immediately paid them, or their hands, on their paying taxes and costs, restored. Given under the hands of the Commissioners acting for the county aforesaid, at the time of the sales.*

JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
BARTEL LAFFER,
JACOB SMITH.

Greensburgh, December 1, 1796.

Treasury Department, September 28th 1796

NOTICE,

IS herby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June 1797 to the thirty first day of May 1798. both days inclusive, at the place and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Oswego, at Niagara, at Presque Isle, at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River, at Detroit, at Michilimackinac at Fort Franklin, at Pittsburgh, at Cincinnati, at Fort Hamilton, at Fort St. Clair, at Fort Jefferson, at Grenville, at Pecque Town, and Loramies Store, at Fort Adams, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami River, to Lake Erie, at Fort Stueben, at Fort Massac, to the south boundary of the United States on the River Mississippi, at Fort Knox, at Occatoo.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of Bread or Flour,
One pound two ounces of Beef or fourteen ounces of Pork or Bacon,
Half a gill of Rum Brandy or Whiskey.
One quart & half a pint of Salt,
Two quarts Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles.
} per. 100 Rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance and each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor, is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures. Justices Executions &c. for sale at the Printing office Pittsburgh.

TO BE SOLD

AT PRIVATE SALE

On the premises for cash, the [illegible] in March, 1797, the following [illegible] land, late the property of James M'FARLANE, of Washington County and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

ONE patent tract of land (on Pigeon creek, about 3/4 of a mile from its mouth, at Parkeson's Ferry, Monongahela river) containing 281 acres, 130 poles, and allowance, with a valuable grist and saw-mills, with two pair of stones—one, pair of which, is complete French Burrs four feet four inches, a new bolting and sliding screens, two bolting cloths—The flusk and running gears about two years old, and in good working order, a stone and lime mill-house, two story high, two fire places and garret, 40 by 44 feet on an excellant stream, and in a fertile settlement, and commodiously seated for the Orleans trade, with a convenient square log house for a miller, a handsome brick dwelling house, 36 by 37 feet, two story high, with a convenient cellar and garret, 8 fire places, 4 rooms and an entry on the lower flore, with nine windows in front, twenty four lights each, and ten windows back, eighteen lights each, and two in the garret—An Apple orchard containing 70 or 80 bearing trees, about 70 acres of said land cleared and under good fence, thirty of which are first rate bottom—an excellant coal-bank about fifteen rood from the house, with several out houses, the wood land is rich, level and well timbered, with a variety of good springs.

Also will be sold, at the sign of the Bear in Pittsburgh, the 2d Friday in March, the following patent lots, in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, over the Allegheny river, viz. Town lots, Numbers 42, 63, 88 and 89—Out lots, number 30, 176, 240 and 241, likewise two patent donation tracts of land containing 200 acres each, on the waters of Shenango and Beaver creeks, number 45 and 51—also one patent tract of land on the main branch of Turtle creek, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres and allowance, and an excellant mill seat, on a never failing stream.

Any person or persons wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to any of the subscribers, and proposals will be received by them at any time before the days of sale.

Aw M'FARLANE,
Aw. ROBISON,
HUGH M'FARLANE,
FRANCIS M'FARLANE,
GEORGE WILLIAMS *and*
HUGH M'FARLANE,
attorney for Wm. DIXON.
} *Heirs*

ALL persons having any demands against the late partnership of Smith and Shiras, Brewers, in Pittsburgh, are hereby required to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said partnership or to the subscriber, are requested to pay the same to him, as the partnership was dissolved in June last, and the Brewery is now carried on by the subscriber, who will give a generous price for good clean merchantable Barley, Wheat and Rye, (all of the last crop) and pay cash for the same on delivery. The farmers in the neighbourhood of this place are requested to put in as much spring barley as they can with convenience to themselves, as they have now a certainty of a ready market for it, and will yield them as great a profit as any other grain, and the earliest returns—the sooner they bring it in after harvest the better.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, 23d, January, 1797.

Came to the Premises of the subscriber, on the bank of the Ohio River, two miles from Pittsburgh, some time last fall, a yearling Heifer of a brown colour, marked with an underbit off each ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN MEASON.

Jan. 26 1797.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment immediately, and all persons who have any demands against him, are requested to present them for settlement. I flatter myself that this will be attended to, as I am determined not to be troubled with any longer.

JOHN M'KEE.

M'Kee's Port, Dec. 7, 1796.

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